

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Printer: It must be gratifying to the feelings of every person who sincerely considers the matter, to observe that the General Assembly, at their last session, have made some attempt to raise funds for the purpose of affording Education to the poorer classes of the citizens of this state. The plan, however, is far from satisfactory; but still it is a beginning; and if the community approve of and enter heartily into the business, we may reasonably expect that some future session of the Legislature will act with greater energy and effect. I apprehend that the General Assembly shrunk from the strong measures recommended by the committee appointed at the preceding session, fearing its influence on their standing among the people. But if there be an object upon earth for which a man ought to risk his popularity, certainly the one under consideration is that object. And I freely confess to you, that I despair of sufficient funds for the purpose of education, commensurate with the wants of the community, through any other medium than taxation for this express purpose. And I do believe that a sum might be raised in this way, assisted by such sums as the Treasury could spare, without being oppressive to any; and yet equal to the demand that would be made upon it. But let the difficulties be greater than I apprehend them to be, yet if our free institutions are worthy of being continued and transmitted to the succeeding generations, then is it indispensably necessary that the means of instruction and education be afforded to the great mass of the community.

These views, Mr. Printer, are no chimeras of my brain; they result from the nature of man, and the nature of government; they are supported by the example of all nations, and depend on the connection that exists between cause and effect. Ignorance, and its attendant evils, which, when predicated on the general body of any community, forbids us to expect that a free and a virtuous government can be durable among them. On the other hand, the lust of domination, and the means of obtaining it among those that know neither their obligations nor their privileges, is a temptation that few to whom it is fairly and fully presented, have the virtue and the resolution to resist.

These observations are made with the hope that they will elicit the observations of able pens, and that the subject may be fairly placed before the public.

A FARMER.

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Everett, in the House of Representatives, on the amendment of the Constitution.

"Having touched on this point, I ought, perhaps, to add, that if there are any members in this House of that class of politicians to whom the gentleman from North-Carolina, (Mr. Saunders,) alluded, as having the disposition, though not the power, to disturb the compromise contained in the constitution on this point, I am not of the number. Neither am I one of those citizens of the north, to whom another honorable member lately referred, in a publication to which his name was subscribed, who would think it immoral and irreligious to join in putting down a servile insurrection at the South. I am no soldier, sir; my habits and education are very unwarlike; but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack to my back, and put a musket on my shoulder, than that. I would cede the whole continent to any one who would take it to England, to France, to Spain; I would see it sunk in the bottom of the ocean, before I would see any part of this fair America converted into a Continental Hayti, by that awful process of bloodshed and desolation, by which alone such a catastrophe could be brought on. The great relation of servitude, in some form or other, with greater or less departures from the theoretic equality of men, is inseparable from our nature. I know of no way by which the form of this servitude shall be fixed, but political institution. Domestic Slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be most beneficial to the master—certainly not that which is most beneficial to the slave—is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation. I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, 'Rise against your Master.' No, sir, the New Testament says 'Slaves obey

your Masters;" and though I know full well, that in the benignant operation of Christianity, which gathered master and slave round the same communion table, this unfortunate institution disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot admit, that, while it subsists, and where it subsists, its duties are not pre-supposed and sanctioned by religion. And though I certainly am not called upon to meet the charges brought against this institution, yet truth obliges me to say a word more on the subject. I know the condition of the working classes in other countries; I am intimately acquainted with it in some other countries; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe the slaves in this country are better clothed and fed, and less hardly worked, than the peasantry of some of the most prosperous States of the continent of Europe. Consider the checks on population; read Malthus. What keeps population down? Poverty, want, starvation, disease, and all the ills of life; it is these that check population all over the world. Now the slave population in the United States increases faster than the white, masters included. What is the inference as to the physical condition of the two classes of society? These are opinions I have long entertained, and long since publicly professed on this subject, and which I here repeat in answer to the intimation to which I have already alluded."

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated January 17, 1826.

"I have been out to Gen. La Fayette's chateau, La Grange, where I remained two days and three nights, spending the most agreeable time I ever spent anywhere. I did not expect to remain more than a day, but could not get away sooner. I was particularly fortunate in the time when all the General's children and grandchildren were assembled together, preparatory to the observance of some religious ceremony, to keep in recollection the death of the General's wife, and Geo. Washington Lafayette's mother-in-law. There were about twenty or thirty persons at table every day, the greater part of whom were ladies, the two daughters and the grand-daughters of the general, with an extremely interesting young lady, Miss Segur, daughter of the count, who wrote the Russian campaign. I had a large chamber, with every convenience, where were books and papers; about 10 o'clock a large bell in the castle assembled every body in the parlour, from whence we proceeded to breakfast; after breakfast, all of us, except the General, took a stroll over the grounds, after which it was the usage to retire into the chambers until about 6, when another bell assembled us to dinner: in the intermediate time, however, I was mostly with the General, who was showing me on one day, in the library, the immense number of presents he had received from America; on another, what he calls his farm, which we would call stables, barn and barn yard; here he has all of his stock, &c. brought in the evening into their respective stables and folds: some pigs, wild geese and turkeys, brought from America, his flock of sheep counts upwards of 800, and are every one genuine merino, raised from a part of the flock sent by the King of Spain to Louis the 16th, who gave them to him. After dinner, we continued in the parlour together, where we had coffee, and music from the young ladies; about 9 or 10, a cup of tea, and retired about 11 or 12 to bed."

KENTUCKY.

Petitions are in circulation, addressed to the governor of Kentucky, and proposed for adoption in the various counties of the state, urging an immediate call of the legislature, for the purpose of organizing the judiciary system. There are still two supreme courts in the state, whose operation must increase the confusion of affairs, and redouble the excitement and bitterness of party spirit.

INTEMPERANCE.

A new weekly paper has made its appearance in Boston, for the laudable object of aiding in the suppression of the brutal vice of Intemperance. The first number contains the following letter from the Sage of Quincy:

Quincy, Feb. 21, 1819.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your address to the New Bedford Auxiliary Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, which I have read with pleasure and edification. It abounds in ingenuity and information, it is elegant and pathetic; it is pious and virtuous; it addresses itself to the understanding and the heart. A drunkard is the most selfish being in the universe. He has no sense of modesty, shame or disgrace. He has no sense of duty, or sympathy of affection with his father or mother, his brother or sister, his friend or neighbor, his wife or child-

ren; no reverence for his God; no sense of futurity in this world or the other—all is swallowed up in the mad, selfish joy of the moment.

Is it not humiliating, that Madmen and Hindoos should put to shame the whole Christian world, by their superior examples of temperance? Is it not degrading to Englishmen and Americans, that they are infinitely exceeded by the French in this cardinal virtue? And is it not mortifying beyond all expression, that we Americans should exceed all the other eight hundred millions of mankind in this detestable vice?

LITE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1.

By the brig Arctic, Capt. Low, which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, Paris Papers to Feb. 8th, containing London dates to the 4th, have been received.

The British Parliament was in session. The King's Message, which was delivered Feb. 2d, alluded to the pecuniary distress of the country. The Ministerial Members attribute the distress to the late excess of capital and of speculation. The opposition charge it to Government and the Bank.

The British Government has concluded a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, with Colombia.

A great forgery is said to have been committed on the bank of England.

The Banking House of S. C. Ikes and Co. Huddersfield has suspended payment. Messrs. Lord, Robinson, and Co. of Leeds, have also suspended payment.

Petitions are to be presented to Parliament to restore the restriction on foreign Silks.

The British have ordered aigate to the Mediterranean with seal orders. Greek stock had fallen in price.

The Tartar frigate has arrived in England, with about 2,000,000 dollars.

The project of establishing branches of the Bank of England in the principal cities, was under consideration.

The new navigation Treaty between England and France, was to go into operation on the 1st of March. It is founded on the principles of reciprocity.

Endeavours are making in France to have the censorship of the Press restored. The established steam boats at Bordeaux, in Switzerland, and Germany, is about to establish them on the Saone.

It is called excessively cold in England with the thermometer 20 degrees above zero!

It is reported the French have entered into a new engagement to continue their troops in Spain three years longer. It is possible Spain may become a Province of France. It will be all in the Bourbon family.

It is said some Russian troops have passed the Pruth without orders, and are committing hostilities against the Turks. Letters from Bucharest, Jan. 14, state that the Janissaries set fire to the suburbs of Galatz, at Constantinople, principally inhabited by Christians, and 1500 houses, and 1000 shops were burnt.

Russia.—Prince Trubetskoi is said to have made important confessions. It is also said, the conspiracy at St. Petersburg appears to have had extensive ramifications. Four generals of the army of Bessarabia, and many officers of the staff, have been arrested. They speak even of the dissolution of that army. This conspiracy is said to have commenced before the death of Alexander, and was well known to him.

The French Parliament was opened on the 1st of February.

On the 14th Jan. the Emperor Nicholas issued a proclamation declaring, that up to the date of his accession, all criminals condemned to death, shall only be subject to hard labor, and that all debtors to the state, in sums not exceeding 2000 rubles, shall be liberated therefrom.

IMPORTANT FROM QUEBEC.

Private advices have been received in town from Quebec, intimating that his excellency the Governor in Chief, foreseeing the issue of the deliberations of the House of Assembly with respect to the supplies, sent on the evening of the 14th, a message to that House with a copy of a despatch from Lord Bathurst disapproving of the Administration in this province of Sir Francis Burton; and informing the House, that unless the supplies should be voted in a constitutional form, his lordship could not accept of them at all. This is indeed important information, and it only remains to be seen whether the Assembly will persist in voting the supplies as heretofore, or vote them in the manner recommended and enjoined by the Imperial Government. We further learn that, in consequence of the above intelligence, a call of the House of Assembly has been made for the 21st ult. till then the anxiety of the country will be intense, though we fear the event is inevitable. Montreal Gazette.

MARTIN F. REVELL,
Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all kinds of

Tailoring,

in the most neat, fashionable and durable style, and at the shortest notice. His business will be conducted in the well known new Shop, on Main street, very recently occupied by Revell & Templeton. He has the latest fashions of the Northern Cities, and will continue to receive them in their regular seasons.

M. F. R. feels grateful to the people of this part of the country, for their liberal encouragement since his appearance among them; and hopes they have not yet, nor will have, any reason to withdraw their patronage. Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to. Country produce will be taken in payment for work. Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1826.

Tailoring.

SILAS TEMPLETON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Kyles and Meenan as a Store, immediately between the Post Office and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Store, and very convenient to all the stores in town; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business, on the shortest notice, and in a style not inferior, as regards durability and taste, to any that can be executed in this or the adjoining states. Having just received the latest fashions from Mr. Allen Ward, of the City of Philadelphia, accompanied by drafts, plates, and figures, with all the colors now in vogue represented, he feels assured he will be able to suit the taste and fancy of any gentleman. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited: those who have heretofore encouraged the subscriber, he hopes will continue their favors; and all who wish substantial and fashionable work done, are invited to give him a trial.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Revell and Templeton, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

MARTIN F. REVELL,

SILAS TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1826.

Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable wish to have business done in his line, that, having the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 93if Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. Thos. V. Canon, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Canon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the afore-said Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of Tailoring. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [seal.]

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of Land, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at once, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67 July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon,

Will stand the ensuing season at Mr. Thomas McNeely's stable, in Mocksville, Rowan county, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; and at Mr. Thomas Oak's, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, in each week, alternately; at the very reduced price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the single leap; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and continue until the 20th of July. He will be found constantly at his stands, except when taken to be shown at public places, of which due notice will be given to customers. His pedigree and reputation will be illustrated in hand-bills. 8110 JOHN MARCH, M. BROWN. March 25, 1826.

Regimental Orders.

THE Field, commissioned and non-commissioned staff, and commissioned company officers, attached to the 63d Reg't. N. C. Militia, together with the non-commissioned officers and musicians of Capt. Lemly's Salisbury Light Infantry Blues, will appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday, the 21st day of April inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. equipped in complete uniform, ready to be drilled in the manual exercise and field evolutions. Muskets will be furnished in town. General Court Martial will be held in the evening of that day; and it is desired of commandants of companies, that they then bring forward all business which is ready for hearing.

By order of Wm. H. Kerr, Col. Comd'g. PHILLO WHITE, Jud. Adv. April 1st, 1826. 316

New Leather! New Fashions!!

BENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather.

and new Lasts and Boot Trees; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

BOOTS and SHOES,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate Seal-Skins; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him.

And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 3d, 1825. 88

A Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon Thos. Sundry, Esq. formerly lived, in the county of Iredell, N. C. lying on Elk Shoal Creek, containing something over 700 acres, of as good a quality as any, without exception, in the upper part of said county. There is on it, a good dwelling-house and Kitchen, a large new barn, with other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have a reasonable credit, by giving approved obligations for the payment. It is not deemed necessary to give any further description of the land, as the purchaser would, no doubt, wish to view it before buying. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at the post-office at Willough's mills, Lincoln county, N. Carolina. JOHN WILFONG, Sen. Feb. 13, 1826. 1211

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of Land where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntsville, in the county of Rowan, called the Goodspring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance; 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds; there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house, just finished, and other necessary out-houses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 300 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract. JOHN A. CHAFFIN. Jan. 23d, 1826. 1225

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in Rockingham county, N. C. on the 28th day March last, my negro fellow JOHN, about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 24 years old, of a yellow complexion, one upper tooth out, full face, stout built, with large white eyes; also, large whiskers, with bold look, and stutters very bad when spoken to; his clothing, when he left me, was cotton shirt and white yarn pantaloons; and waistcoat description not recollected. Any person apprehending said negro, and delivering him to me, or confine him in any jail so that I get him again, shall be well rewarded by the subscriber. REUBEN LINDSEY. April, 3d 1826. 317

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice. JESSE PINKSTON, MESHACK PINKSTON, Ex'rs. Dec. 30, 1825. 92

Estate of Charles Biles.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd. are desired to present them to the administrators, without delay, properly attested for liquidation,—or, in default of so doing, they will be barred a recovery. And all persons who yet stand indebted to said estate, will please come forward forthwith, and close their accounts, by cash or approved notes,—as the administrators are anxious to settle up the estate immediately. SAM'L. LEMLEY, Adm'rs. ALEX. BOYD, 2 March 27, 1826. 93

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

March 29.—In the Senate, the bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the bill authorizing the re-opening of the King's road, in the Territory of Florida, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, offered a resolution asking for information from the War Department, relative to the road from Washington City to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, also offered a resolution, asking of the President a copy of the instructions given by the Congress of Confederation, immediately at the close of the revolution, to the three Commissioners appointed to negotiate treaties with the European Powers. On motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the laws in relation to forgery in certain cases; and also, of augmenting the penalty annexed by the laws of the United States, to forgery and perjury committed with intent to defraud any individual of life or liberty. A Bill was reported by Mr. Newton, of Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the building of light houses, light vessels, &c., and clearing of the harbor of Savannah. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Messrs. Whipple, of New Hampshire, Gansey, of New York, Worthington, of Maryland, Miner, of Pennsylvania, and K.logg, of New York, severally addressed the Committee, which ultimately rose, leaving Mr. Hoffman, of New York, in possession of the floor for to-day.

March 30.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a 3d reading on Tuesday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill to authorize the State of Pennsylvania, to open a canal through the United States public grounds in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as it respects the periods to which any person may be elected President, were ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the legality of the allowances made to the Quarter Master's Department of the Marine Corps. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, were laid on the table. A committee, selected by the committee of the Senate, in examining and reporting the business to be acted on at the present session.

An attempt was made by Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, to take up the bill to provide for the Officers of the Revolutionary Army, but it was not sustained, and the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed. Mr. Hoffman, of New York, and Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the amendment; and an amendment was offered by Mr. Cocke.

March 31.—In the Senate, the several bills engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The resolution denying the power of the Executive to appoint Foreign Ministers except with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the resolution proposing the repeal of the duty on salt, were the subject of discussion the greater part of the day.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Forsyth moved an amendment to the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, calling for a copy of a letter from Mr. Middleton, the United States Minister at Russia, to the Russian Government; and of the instructions to the United States' Ministers at Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico, relative to a proposed Congress of the South American States; which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, it was referred to the Committee on Military Pensions, to amend the act relating to Revolutionary Pensions, so as to authorize justices to attend at the houses of Revolutionary officers, soldiers, and sailors, for the purpose of administering the oath prescribed by law. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Cook, of Illinois, addressed the Committee on the resolutions to amend the Constitution. Mr. McDuffie has the floor for to-day, when he will reply to the arguments brought forward against his resolutions, and it is expected the question will be taken.

April 1.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in Executive business.

The expectation of many, we are among the number, that the discussion on the Constitutional question, in the House Representatives, would yesterday be brought to a close, was again disappointed. After Mr. McDuffie's reply, which consumed about four hours, on motion of Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, the Committee rose.

A resolution was introduced yesterday by Mr. Bartlett of N. H. sending it to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of removing the naval station at Philadelphia, in consequence of an attempt to impose a tax on the U. States property by the local authorities: but after a few words, it was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Webster.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A late Buffalo (N. York) Journal says, "The census of this town presents the appalling disproportion of three males to two females," exclusive of Indians."

It is said that Cooper, the novelist, received \$5,000 for the copy-right of the "Last of the Mohicans." Such is the unprecedented demand for the work that every copy has been sold, and the publishers have come to the determination of publishing a stereotype edition.

A Magistrate in England lately pronounced a marriage lawful, which had been effected against the wishes of the alleged husband by an officious proxy—because the man had afterwards received the woman as his wife, and lived with her till she robbed him.

There are 80 printing establishments in Paris only, occupying 3800 workmen, moving 600 presses, consuming annually 280,000 reams of paper, yielding a receipt of 8,750,000 francs. This is exclusive of the large government establishment.

The rumour, which some weeks since, of Governor Desha's having pardoned and released his son is undoubtedly false.

The whole number of Judges in Pennsylvania, is 118, who are maintained at a cost of \$60,300 per year. Notwithstanding, complaints of delay in the administration of justice, prevail generally throughout the state.

A letter received in Albany, from a gentleman at La Grange, dated 29th December, states that General La Fayette and family are well. The writer mentions, that this country is ever in the heart and on the lips of the veteran. Every thing going on with us interests him, and his American friends are treated by him and his family with boundless attention and kindness.

Mr. Uriel Smith, while apparently in good health, and attending town meeting at Francistown, N. H. suddenly fell down dead in the pew where he sat. The moderator was just about to declare an unanimous vote for him as town clerk.

The tonnage of the steam boats navigating between the Falls of Ohio and New Orleans is estimated in a Pittsburgh paper at 7790. Thirty eight boats are plying between the two cities. A letter from Washington states, that Henry R. Warfield, Esq. member of the last Congress from Maryland, has been appointed Charge des Affaires to Peru; and that Mr. Bradish of New York has been appointed to the same station at Stockholm, in the place of the late Col. Somerville.

Eastwick Evans, Esq. who lately returned from Greece, has been elected a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire, from Portsmouth.

Lorenzo Dow, is now travelling through the state of Ohio, preaching occasionally to large audiences.

A Mr. Walker advertises for sale, in a Washington paper, that beautiful and fertile tract of land called *Head Ache*, in Prince George's county in Maryland.

Married at Lynn, Mass. Mr. James Lewis to Miss Hephzibah Tarbox, daughter of Capt. N. Tarbox. As a remarkable incident we are informed that this gentleman has been four times married in the same coat, and "tis a pretty good coat yet."

A resolution has passed the N. Y. Assembly, directing the sale of the State Prison in New York, to the corporation of that city, for \$100,000.

William Dusenbury, of Harrison, Westchester county, N. Y. having drunk up his health and property, hanged himself on the 18th ult.

An ox was recently raised at Caen, France, remarkable for the varieties of the color of his hair, resembling that of a tiger, and of extraordinary dimensions, being 6 feet 9 inches high, and weighed 4000 pounds.

More than half a million of dollars has been paid into the treasury of New York, from lotteries, since 1801; and been appropriated to the endowment of colleges, charitable and pious institutions, the education of children, and public improvement.

Mr. Kean has offered a reward of \$500 for the author, or accomplices of that author, who has directed to him a letter from Boston, signed, *Charles Kemble*.

Mr. John Singletary, of Portage County, Ohio, has recently been muled in 600 dollars damages, for a slander uttered by his loving spouse. Poor fellow! he had much better remained Mr. Single Terry all his life, than to take a help meet who will talk away his hard earnings thus. But the tongue is an unruly member, which no man can tame.

Ohio and Chesapeake Canal.

We have heard it stated, that the report of the U. S. Agents for ascertaining the practicability and estimating the costs of this work will be made in a few days; and that the estimate of expenditure ne-

cessary to construct this extensive canal, will not fall short of thirty millions of dollars. From tide water to Cumberland, Md. the expenses is estimated at eight millions. *Balt. Pat.*

Mistake.—A gentleman who courted a lady of the name of Miss Lloyd, suddenly left her for one whose name was Take. After being married to her, he was accosted by an acquaintance, with "So I hear you are married to Miss Lloyd, hey!" "Indeed," answered he, "it was a Miss-Take, I assure you, sir."

During the present session of the New York Legislature, a report has been received from the engineers respecting the routes of thirteen different canals in that state, the extent of which would embrace a distance of between six and seven hundred miles, and the estimated cost of executing the same, between five and six millions of dollars.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2.

After a long interval, we have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of some of our packets, and to learn of the safety of others.

The Colombia, Capt. Graham, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 3d of March, having been detained with others, from the 16th of Feb. by adverse winds.

Capt G. has favoured us with a Liverpool paper of the 24 of March, and a passenger has obligingly furnished us with London dates to the 1st inclusive.

The papers do not announce any political event of great importance. The commercial advices are very gloomy.

The Duke of Wellington had proceeded with splendid retinue of six carriages to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession. He arrived at Berlin on the 17th Feb.

The Liverpool Mercury says, "we can state, of authority, on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance that urgent political negotiation, and not Court etiquette is the chief object of the Duke's journey. To prevent the general war to which the march of Russian troops against Turkey might lead, he is empowered to offer our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece."

The accounts from St. Petersburg are into February. It was said four hundred officers of distinction would be condemned to death. The arrest of Wm. Kuchelbeck had just taken place in Warsaw.

The failure of B. A. Goldschmidt & Co. one of the most eminent houses in London, was announced on the 20th.

The news of the failure of Goldschmidt produced a great sensation on the Continent. In Amsterdam, it is said, six of the principal merchants stopped on hearing the intelligence.

Great depression existed in the Yorkshire market. At Leeds, etc. the demand for cloths, was scarcely ever known to be so flat.

The number of bankrupts announced in England the first six weeks of this year, was 314.

The distress among the laboring classes out of employ, in many of the manufacturing districts, was extreme. At Spitalfields, many families, were actually starving. A member of the common council of London said he was a manager of a fund for the relief of the houseless poor, at which not less than 1000 applicants were supplied twice a day with a two penny loaf and a glass of water. At Norwich the troops had been called out to quell a riot.

The Bank of England has agreed to assist the commercial interests by loans to the amount of three million on pledges of merchandise. This it was thought would have the effect to improve business.

An armistice was concluded between the British and Burmese armies on 23d of September; to last for 23 days.

It is said Spain has agreed to acknowledge the independence of the South American States.

By the new treaty between France and England, neither nation can, after the 5th inst import into the other country, for consumption, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America. This provision appears to be unpopular in England. Mr. Robertson, who is opposed to the free trade system, said, in the House of Commons, that the effect of it would be in a great measure to deprive the British of the carrying trade, and to destroy the warehousing system.

A bill has passed the House of Commons, providing for the issue of 30,500,000 of Exchequer bills for 1826.

Previous to the failure of Goldschmidt, the average fall on South American Stocks, from the prices at which they were issued, was 40 per cent. On the announcement of that event, Colombia bonds fell to 31, 40, and the Mexican to 40. The former had subsequently advanced to 40, 48; and the Mexican Six per Cents, to 63, 72.

The amount of Goldschmidt debts, was stated to be three millions and a half sterling.

The last letters from London quote United States Bank Stock at 120 10.

The King of England was suffering from an attack of the gout.

Salisbury:

APRIL 18, 1826.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

This judicatory of the Church of Christ, commenced its spring session at Center Church, in Iredell county, on Thursday, the 6th instant; and concluded its deliberations on the Saturday following. The session was opened by a sermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. Erwin, moderator of the last Presbytery, from 2d Corinthians, 5th chap. 20th verse; "Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ; as, though God did beseech you by us, we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."

The meeting was attended by every Bishop belonging to Presbytery; and its sittings were attended by a numerous, respectable and attentive assembly. A spirit of harmony and zeal for the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, characterized the session.

Among the most important and interesting measures adopted by the Presbytery, was the forming themselves into a society, for the purpose of supporting the missionary station, and school, now under the care, and superintendence of the Rev. Hugh Wilson, at Monroe, in the Chickasaw Nation. The officers elected for this purpose, were the Rev. Jos. D. Kilpatrick, President; Thos. L. Cowan, Esq. Vice-President; John Andrews, Esq. Treasurer; Rev. Jos. E. Bell, corresponding Secretary; and Rev. J. O. Freeman, recording secretary.

The Presbytery resolved to set apart the first Friday in May next, as a day of special fasting and prayer; to humble ourselves before Almighty God, for our sins; to pray for the out pouring of the spirit on our churches and congregations; to supplicate the throne of his grace, for fruitful and healthy seasons; and to offer up our united thanksgivings, for the rich and undeserved mercies and blessings we enjoy. The Presbytery then adjourned, to meet in the town of Salisbury, on the first Thursday (5th day) of October next.

On Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to more than two hundred communicants. The congregation was large, and the exercises of the occasion were solemn and impressive. The most perfect order and decorum prevailed; and we feel a hope that, through the long living annals of eternity, some may have occasion to remember the occurrences of this day. The very handsome manner in which this venerable temple of our God had been (recently repaired), was highly gratifying to the members of Presbytery; and especially the addition of a spacious and convenient gallery, for the accommodation of people of colour. This is as it should be. It is a subject of deep regret, that in many of our Churches, no provision is made for their accommodation. In one instance at least, we are told that the house is so constructed, they cannot enter within the walls on the Sabbath. We do most earnestly hope, that all will immediately follow the benevolent and christian example of the people of Centre. Let us not cut them off from the hopes of happiness in another world, although circumstances, beyond the control of the present generation, have placed them in a state of vassalage in this. Sound policy as well as a sense of religious duty, should prompt us to this measure. Whatever may be the sneers and cavillings of infidels and scoffers, make them truly religious, and they cannot but understand and feel, that "Servants obey your Masters," is a solemn and essential requisition of the Gospel.

One evidence of the healthiness of this section of country, the writer of this deems worthy of notice: Walking in the neighboring grave-yard, and reading the inscriptions on the tombs of the dead, he was surprised at the numerous instances of longevity they recorded. On one he read, "aged 110 years;" on another, "aged 99 years;" and he was informed, by a venerable father in the ministry, that he visited, in his last sickness, a man 115 years of age; who, up to nearly that period, had been an active and laborious man. The inhabitants of this place may well say, "the lines have fallen to us in goodly places; we have a goodly heritage." With lively feelings of gratitude and filial love, may they exclaim, "Bless the Lord, O our souls; bless the Lord, and forget not any of his benefits."

[COMMUNICATED.]

AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION.

By an article in this day's paper, it will be seen that the discussion on the resolutions offered by Mr. McDuffie for amending the constitution of the U. S. relative to the election of President and Vice President, has been cut short in the House of Representatives, by a call for the previous question. The vote on the first resolution, taking the election, in every event, from Congress, was decided in the affirmative, ayes 138, noes 52,—on the second resolution, providing for a uniform mode of voting by districts, a negative vote was given by the House, ayes 91, noes 101.—By this decision, it will be seen there is a very decided sentiment in the House (and we have always believed there was out of it) against the election of President

going, in any event, to Congress. But as to the mode of deciding the election before the people, there appears to be a diversity of sentiment in the House of Representatives.

As to our individual sentiment on the subject, we have, ever since the late election of President by Congress, been fully convinced, not only that the constitution needs amending, but that an amendment is called for by the people. This opinion we have not only held, but frequently expressed, during twelve months past. Yet although we have been thus decided, on the abstract question of amendment, we have not been satisfied with the details of any particular plan yet suggested. However plausible, on first view, might be the plan reported by the committee of the Senate, (to vote by districts, each district to have one vote, the majority in the district to decide that vote) yet, on further investigation, it is liable, in our humble judgment, to weighty objections. Many of the objections which we hold as valid against the district plan, are so well arranged, and perspicuously expressed, by Mr. Gansey, a member of the House of Representatives from New York, in a few remarks he made on the subject during the discussion of it in the House, that we have made some extracts, below; to which we beg to refer the reader, in lieu of any thing we could offer in our own language. We object, however, to that part of Mr. Gansey's plan, which would decide the election by a plurality of votes:—Because, by that mode, the weight of the minority would be less likely to be felt than by the district system.

On the 31st ult. Mr. McDuffie replied to the various remarks of members who had, during the discussion, spoken in opposition to his resolutions. And we have a letter from a Member of this State, now before us, in which it is said that Mr. McDuffie acquitted himself in a most masterly manner,—fully realizing all the high expectations which had been formed of his superior abilities.

The following are Mr. Gansey's remarks:

Mr. Chairman: I do not rise, at this time, for the purpose of offering a general argument in relation to the important question of the amendment of the Constitution now under discussion; I barely wish to state, (as we are probably drawing near the close of a long debate in this House on that subject,) that the argument of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. McDuffie,) drawn from the late result of the vote of the State of New York, is calculated to mislead those who do not understand the object of that vote. It was not, whether the Constitution of the United States should be altered or amended, but it was, whether the people of the State of New York would take the power from the Legislature, and vote for Electors themselves, by a general or District ticket plurality, leaving the electors, when chosen, to exercise their sound discretion, who to make President and Vice President.

I wish also, briefly to show, that the amendment proposed by the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina, is calculated to enable a minority (contrary, in my opinion, to the spirit and genius of our government) to control and govern a majority. To prove this fact, I submit the following statement, which I intended to have made soon after the speech of the honorable gentleman, but the great anxiety and press of members to address the chair on this question, has induced me to remain silent until now.

Suppose the State of New York to give two hundred thousand votes, divided into Districts, it is entitled to thirty six votes for President and Vice-President, (being one vote for each District,) say there are four candidates for President, 18 of the Districts may, with 26,000 votes, give B for President 18 votes, leaving 74,000 against him, divided between the other candidates; the other 18 Districts may give three fourths of the votes, being 75,000, to C, for President: now admitting that B had, in the first mentioned 18 Districts, one fourth of the votes, (being 25,000,) which added to the 75,000, would make 100,000 for C; giving him for President, 18 votes only. Yet when you come to canvass the 36 votes of the State of New York, B with his 25,000 would have as many voters for President as C with his 100,000. You may still go farther with this calculation—suppose you add the 74,000 votes that B did not receive in the first mentioned 18 districts, with the 75,000 that C did receive in the other 18 Districts; together with two thirds of the balance remaining, given to the other candidates in the last mentioned Districts, it would make 165,669 voters to be contrasted with 26,000. But giving B the one third, (being the balance of the voters left in the 18 Districts that gave C a majority,) it would increase B's number of voters in the State only to 34,333; which, deducted from 165,666, would leave a balance of 131,333 against B; yet B, with less than one fifth of the votes of the people of the State, would receive as many votes for President as C.

It may also happen, when you vote by districts, giving each a vote, and throwing away all minorities, (as contemplated by the resolution,) that B, receiving 25,018 votes, but little more than one eighth of the strength of the State, would have as many votes for President as C, with nearly seven eighths; and this calculation will hold good, and vary in

proportion to a greater or lesser number of candidates. But if New-York voted by general ticket plurality, for electors or President, direct, no one of four candidates could succeed, unless he received more than 50,000 votes. Thus, it may be seen, if the above statement be correct, that by a district system, the strength of the State would be paralyzed and lost; or a small minority triumph and control. Whereas, if the election was by a general ticket, for Electors or President, C would have had the votes of the State of New-York. A mathematical certainty will always enable us to arrive at truth. Arguments drawn from wrong premises, are easily confuted by reason. In argument, as in architecture, when the foundation is unsound, the superstructure falls in ruins.

With all the objections to a district ticket, yet, I acknowledge there are some reasons in favour of it; and if the question should be presented in the abstract alone, for a uniform district system without an alternative, it might be difficult perhaps to determine what course ought to be pursued. For the purpose, however, of having the views of different gentlemen come fairly before the House, I should be unwilling to withhold from a Committee any of the propositions on this subject. I hope, therefore, all the resolutions in relation to the amendments of the constitution now before us, may be referred, for advisement and consideration, to a Committee, to be raised for the purpose of reporting in detail resolutions to be submitted to the States for their ratification. But if such report should not meet my views, I shall consider it my duty to propose amendment.

It is my anxious desire that uniformity in some shape, in the election of a President and Vice President in all the States, be adopted, and I am willing, as will be seen by the resolution, I have already submitted to the House, to give the power direct to the people; but, in doing so, let us fix on a mode the least objectionable, and best calculated to unite the strength of the nation, and perpetuate a Government, the best under Heaven.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended, that the people of the several States, authorized to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature, in each State, shall vote directly for the President and Vice President of the United States, and that a plurality of votes shall determine the choice.

We have been favored, by a merchant in town, with the sight of a letter from his correspondent in Charleston, under date of the 9th inst. The writer says that the market for cotton was depressed to as low a point as it probably would go this season; and that it will be safe to deal in the article, at the prices quoted—which are the same as quoted in our prices—from 9½ to 11 cents.

We have been authorized to announce Saml Reeves, Esq., as a candidate, at the approaching election in May, for Sheriff of Rowan county. We are also authorized to announce Isaac D. Jones, Esq. (of Mocksville) as a candidate for Sheriff of Rowan county, at the annual election in May.

THE JAIL.
We take a pleasure in publishing, by request, the following report of the Grand Jury on the condition, &c. of the Jail in this place.

NORTH CAROLINA. ROWAN COUNTY.
Superior Court, April term, 1826.

The Jurors for the state report, that they have visited the JAIL of said county, and find it in good and very respectable condition. And they take peculiar pride in stating, that there is but one solitary prisoner in said Jail; and that he is treated with justice, kindness and humanity.

(Signed)
JOHN MCLELLAND, Foreman.
John Pierce, Wm. Lunn, Daniel Orrell, Jonathan Chesher, Jas. C. Weddington, John Williams, John Trott, Wm. Gibson, Henry Lentz, Wm. Harris, Samuel Culbertson, Thos. Smith, Gofrey Clement, Samuel Peeman, John Thomas, Peter Couble, James Glasscock.

* From Rutherford county.

SUPERIOR COURT.
The spring term of the Superior Court for Rowan county, was held in this town last week, Judge Norwood presiding. Some of the most litigated and important causes ever tried in this county, or perhaps the western section of the state, were decided at this term. Our time will not admit of giving, in this week's paper, a sketch of the business of the court; we shall do so in our next.

Something of a misunderstanding appears to have taken place between the Executive of the U. S. and part of the delegates in Congress from Tennessee. The office of Postmaster in the city of Nashville having become vacant, a Mr. Currey, a warm friend of Gen. Jackson, who had been assistant in the office for about ten years, was recommended for the appointment, by about 600 inhabitants of Nashville, and all the representatives in Congress from that state, except one. Mr. Erwin, Editor of the Nashville Whig, who was more favorably inclined towards Mr. Adams, (but avowedly a supporter of Mr. Crawford,) was also an applicant for the office. How generally Mr. Erwin was recommended, we do not learn. Before

making the appointment, the Postmaster General consulted the President; the result of this consultation was, that Mr. Erwin received the appointment. When this fact was made known, Mr. Eaton, a senator, and Mr. Houston, a representative, from Tennessee, addressed a remonstrance to the President, against the appointment of Mr. Erwin,—stating their reasons why Mr. Currey should have received the office. The remonstrance was couched in energetic, but respectful language,—alleging that, in this case, the President has "departed from every thing of usage, of practice and right;" and that his conduct "is, in no reasonable way, to be accounted for." In reply to this remonstrance, the Postmaster General, by direction of the President, says he "returns it, as a paper not proper for him to receive." This language of the Executive, used on occasion of the representatives of the people remonstrating against what they deemed a grievance to the people, has, connected with the obnoxious appointment, produced considerable excitement.

We have been aware, that, on special occasions, the Postmaster General consults the President on appointing Postmasters in the most important towns. This rule appears perfectly consistent, when it is known that the President is responsible for the faithful execution of the duties of these offices. But where the President takes upon himself to exercise this prerogative, it would naturally be expected, that he would be guided by the unequivocally expressed wishes of the people among whom the office was located. The business of the post-office is so interwoven with the immediate and daily concerns of the people, that they must be the best judges of the fitness of individuals to discharge its duties with the greatest possible satisfaction to those concerned. From what motive the President was actuated in advising the appointment of Mr. Erwin to be post-master at Nashville, in preference to Mr. Currey, backed, as the latter was, by the recommendation of more than 600 citizens of the place, and all the members in Congress from that state, save one, while the former was sustained by very slender recommendations, we cannot perceive—unless, as is charged against him, the facts of Mr. Erwin being more friendly than Mr. Currey towards Mr. Adams' administration, and his brother having married a daughter of Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, influenced the appointment. We trust, for the honor of our country, that its chief magistrate was influenced from no such unworthy motive, in appointing Mr. Erwin. But it would appear, from all the facts which have yet been brought to light, there is ground to believe the manifest wishes of the people of Nashville have been disregarded, and the respectful remonstrance of their representatives unceremoniously disregarded.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.
A second mail has been established between this town and Lincolnton: leaves Lincolnton on Friday, and arrives here on Saturday, about 11 o'clock, A. M. and departs on the same day after the Salem mail arrives. On its way from Lincolnton to Salisbury, this mail crosses the Catawba at Sherrill's Ford, and returns by Beatie's Ford. The transportation of the mails throughout a Republic, is not inaptly likened unto the circulation of the vital fluid through the natural system of man: it gives life, health and vigor to the whole. The diffusion of information among the people, is as requisite to sustain a Republican system of government, and perpetuate its blessings to after generations, as an unobstructed and rapid circulation of blood, by means of innumerable arteries, is to preserve a healthful condition of the animal system. But the transportation of the mails is unlike the circulation of the vital fluid, in one particular,—a redundant flow of the latter, destroys the organic balance of the system: while an increased circulation of the former strengthens and invigorates the whole system; it may be increased, *ad infinitum*, without burdening its operations.

A correspondent in Lincolnton informs us that the Postmaster General has granted a contract for a stage mail from this town to that—to go into operation about the 1st of July next. This will be a great convenience to the citizens wishing to travel between the two places. And moreover, the mail between the places has increased to such a bulk, as to render it almost impossible to transport it on horseback; frequently, during the session of Congress, packages are obliged to be left here for two weeks, in consequence of the mail-bag being too small to contain all. A stage-mail will remove this inconvenience.

SOME HOPE FOR PRINTERS.
Mr. Azariah C. Flagg, editor of the Plattsburg Republican, has been appointed by Gov. Clinton, Secretary of State in New York. Mr. Flagg is a political opponent of Mr. Clinton's,—or was so, about a year since. The Gov. no doubt, finds it good policy to secure the favor of the printers.

We regret to learn, that the *Southern Intelligencer*, a weekly religious paper, which has been published for a number of years past in the city of Charleston, was discontinued on the 1st inst. The *Intelligencer* was very handsomely printed, on a large super-royal sheet; was well conducted, and we know was, at one time, extensively patronized. Mr. Riley, the publisher, says, notwithstanding, that "the collections for the last fifteen months, have not been sufficient to pay for the white paper upon which it was printed." The frequent failure of newspapers,

we should suppose would operate as a caution in the establishment of them; but it seems there are many who will not take advantage of this best of all evidences of the unprofitableness of the business.

AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION.
WASHINGTON, APRIL 3.

The House of Representatives was yesterday entirely occupied with the discussion of the constitutional question, after some very brief preliminary business, among which was the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Bartlett, of N. Hampshire, in reference to the removal of the Navy station from Philadelphia. An amendment having been made to the resolution, as to any measures which may have been adopted, the resolution, in its amended form, was agreed to.

The constitutional amendments were then discussed; the principal speakers being Messrs. Trimble, Henry, and T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, Vance, of Ohio, and Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, said a few words with a view to bring the discussion to a close; and finally, on motion of Mr. Webster, the Committee rose, and were discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions; Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, then moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the question was then taken on each resolution separately, the ayes and noes being called on the two first resolutions.

On the first resolution, taking the election from the House, the vote was—ayes 138, noes 52. On the second resolution, providing for a uniform system of voting by districts, the ayes were 91, noes 191. The third resolution, which provides for a select committee, was carried—ayes 113. A committee of twenty-four members was then ordered to be appointed.

The following is a list of the Select Committee of twenty-four, on the resolutions above: Messrs. McDuffie, Lincoln, Bartlett, Bailey, Pierce, Izersoll, Matlocks, Hoffman, Cassidy, Jarkley, McLane of Del. Little, Stevenson, of Va. Saunders, Tatnall, Campbell, Test, Cook, Trimble, Polk, Scott, Olen, McKee, Brent.

The Weather.—The New York Gazette of Monday the 20th ult. states "that after three days of cold weather with a gale of wind from the N. W. we had on Saturday night a change of wind from the northward and eastward, with a fall of snow, to the depth of an inch or two," and the Philadelphia *Feemars* Journal, of same date, observes that, "on Saturday, about two o'clock, a heavy fall of snow commenced, and continued until past midnight." This may account for the sudden change of weather we have experienced, and which has produced severe frosts for a number of nights lately.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.
Mr. Everett, our minister at Madrid, relates, in that part of his official correspondence with our government, which was submitted to the Senate, that Mr. Zea, late prime minister of Spain, declared emphatically to him, that the King never would, under any circumstances, acknowledge the independence of his revolted colonies; that he would stand upon his right; and that, if reduced to as low a state as Louis 18th was during the height of Napoleon's power, like him he would wait until Providence should, in good season, restore it to him.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.
In another part of our paper will be found the intelligence brought from England by the packet ship which left Liverpool on the 2d of March, and arrived at New York on Sunday last. The information she brings of the pecuniary distress which prevails in that country, is confirmed by a letter received by a member of Congress from a friend in London. We have been favored with a perusal of this letter, from which we make the following extracts:

"The commercial distress has never before been so great; above one hundred and twenty failures last week; some of them exceeding \$1,000,000."
"The news of the day is, that instructions are gone to the British Minister at Madrid, to require, in 48 hours, payment or an indemnity for Spanish spoiliations on British merchants; or an armament will be sent out immediately to take possession of Puerto Rico and Havana."

The Postmaster General, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, inquiring into the expediency of depriving Postmasters of the privilege of franking, has reported that in his judgment it is at present inexpedient to abolish this privilege.

QUEBEC, MARCH 23.
The call of the House, ordered on the 14th inst., on the receipt of His Excellency's Message with Lord Bathurst's despatches, took place on the 21st instant. All the members but one were present. The discussion commenced at 6, and lasted till 5 o'clock in the morning. Of this time the Attorney General spoke upwards of four hours. The final division against the pretension of Lord Bathurst's despatch, was 37 to 4.

The Markets.
FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 3.
Cotton, 9 a 10; flour, fine, scarce, 6, superfine 7 50; wheat, \$1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 60; corn, 90 to \$1; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turkeys Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10; coffee, prime green, 19 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5; manufactured, 3 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, April 3.
Cotton, S. Island, 40 a 50; stained do. 18 Maine and Santee, 25 a 33 cts.; short staple, 9½ a 11 cents; Whiskey, 31 a 32 cents; Bacon, 7½ a 8½; Hams, 10; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 23 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 19 Inf. to good, 14 to 18 cents.
Georgia Bank Bills—1½ per cent. discount.
North-Carolina Do.—1½ a 2 per cent. discount.
Cottons.—Uplands have declined a full half cent in the pound; we now quote the general sales at 9½ to 11 cents—although inferior lots have gone as low as 9, and some crack brands as high as 12½.

CHERAW MARKETS, March 28.
Bacon, 9 10; Brandy, apple 43, peach 55; bagging 20 to 24; butter 15 a 20; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 10 a 10 50; corn scarce \$1 10; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 6 a 7; lard 9 a 10; molasses 50 to 62; oats 50 a 80; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common to 11; salt, Liverpool 90 to 95, Turkeys Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 9; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1 50 to \$1 75; wheat \$1 a 1 25; whiskey 40 a 42. *Gazette.*

CAMDEN PRICES, April 1.
Cotton, 9½ a 10; corn, \$1 15 a 1 17; bacon, 10 to 11; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 55 to 60, apple 50 to 55; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Married.
In Davidson county, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Denke, Emanuel Shober, Esq. attorney and counsellor at law, of Salem, in this state, to Miss Ann Hanes, of the former county.

DIED.
In Lincoln county, on Thursday evening, the 30th ult. of the consumption, Col. James Holland, Merchant, in the 42nd year of his age. The deceased bore, through life, an unimpaired character for industry, probity and honor. As a man, he was sociable and affable; as a friend, warm, sincere and generous; and as a husband and father, kind and affectionate. His weeping relatives, and sympathizing friends and neighbors, bore testimony, whilst performing the last sad office of friendship, to his worth, and their sorrow for his loss. *[Communicated.]*

By Saturday's Mail.

It is stated in a late French paper, that the widow of the Marquis de Miranda, a Spanish grandee, having married her steward without the consent of Ferdinand VII. his Majesty has exiled her from Court, forbidden her to approach within twenty miles of Madrid, or any of the royal residences, and deprived her of the power of disposing of her free property.

The Baltimore Patriot contains the following extract of letter to a merchant in Baltimore, dated London, Feb. 13, 1826: "Government has just received a despatch from Russia, stating that they will be compelled to declare war against Turkey to prevent a revolt of the army—it is hoped, however, that through the Mediation of Great Britain and France, the Porte will be induced to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and thus prevent a war. This is not generally known; be it as it may, things appear far from settled."

Extract of a letter—Havana, March 9th.
"I witnessed the sailing of a large Spanish fleet a few days ago; great preparations are making for the reception of the patriots, but this place will be the only seat of bloodshed; the resistance will be limited."

A private letter, dated Zante, January 12, says that on 8th of that month, eighteen vessels of war, belonging to the fleet of the Captain Pacha, were taken, burnt, or thrown upon the shore of Eolia. In addition to this, important victories had been gained upon land. On the night of the 17th of December, Colocotroni, having blown up one of the gates of Tripolizza, threw himself into that place, at the head of seven thousand Greeks, and captured the whole Egyptian garrison. Thirty-six Christian officers were among the prisoners; they are to be marched and shown from village to village, as infamous apostates, who, forgetting their titles as Christians, have enlisted in the service of the Turks. Ibrahim Pacha, after having three times endeavored to advance from Patras into three different parts of Peloponnesus, was beaten on all sides, and obliged to return into that city.

By accounts just received from Port au Prince, President Boyer has issued his Proclamation rejecting the Treaty lately negotiated with France, as not being in accordance with the Royal Ordinance, and the understanding with the Baron Mackau.

Green Peas were sold in the Wilmington (N. C.) market, on the 29th ult.

Georgetown, Ken. March 24.
The trial of Isaac B. Desha, in the Harrison Circuit Court, was, on motion of the Attorney for the Commonwealth, postponed until the next June term.—The absence of a witness, whose testimony was thought to be essential for the Commonwealth, was the ground of the postponement.

Inclendon, the singer, died at Worcester, on the 11th Feb. after some weeks illness. He had, for the last three years, been in a declining state.

At the Superior Court of Wayne, held last week, Judge Ruffin presiding, a negro man *Aryan*, was convicted of the murder of a fellow negro, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th of the present month. *Rat. Reg 11th inst.*

One prize of \$3000, three of \$500 and several prizes of \$50, in the late class of the Oxford Lottery, drawn in this place, were sold in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. *ib.*

Mr. Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, is appointed Professor of Law, in the University of Virginia, but it is not believed that he will accept the appointment. *ib.*

PANAMA QUESTION.

House of Representatives, April 5, 1826.
On motion of Mr. Webster, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Stevenson of Va. in the Chair.
The motion being on the resolution reported by the committee on Foreign Affairs, and the amendment, as modified, offered by Mr. McLane, of Delaware,
Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, addressed the Committee for nearly two hours, in favor of the amendment.
Mr. Wood, of New-York, then spoke in favor of the mission, and was followed by Mr. Carson, of North-Carolina, against it.
Mr. Rives, of Virginia, moved an amendment to the resolution, and expressing a wish to address the committee on it, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit to-morrow.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER

The whispers from Washington are full of "wars and rumours of wars."—The Debate on Mr. McDuffie's Resolutions certainly closed in anger. On Friday Mr. McD. is said to have made a vehement attack on Messrs. Adams and Clay; charging them with corruption, and describing the latter as a private and political gambler. On Saturday, Messrs. Trimble of K. and Vance of O. retorted in an indignant strain; the former retelling the charge of corruption on the friends of Mr. Calhoun. A brief reply of Mr. McD. was marked by great asperity: He is said to have declared, that he wished to have nothing to do with the understrappers of the Secretary of State, that he would cheerfully hold himself responsible to the leader; but, that if his understrappers would call him to account for his declarations, he (Mr. McD.) was prepared to waive all exceptions, and to meet them on the field of honor.

Controversies of this sort on the floor of Congress are calculated to reflect very little honor upon that body. They are to be deprecated by every citizen who values the dignity of the house, or the privileges of an enlightened discussion.

"The great unknown" no longer unknown.
We have seen a letter from London dated the 14th February, which mentions that Sir Walter Scott had acknowledged himself (under oath) the Author of the *Waverley Novels*. It is already known, that the author of these Novels was a large creditor of the House of Constable & Co. of Edinburgh, which failed some time since. In proving this claim, Sir Walter was obliged to acknowledge himself the author of these works. *[N. Y. Gaz.]*

Information Wanted.

THE subscriber, a native of the county Cork, and parish of Mallow, Ireland, having arrived in the United States about seven years ago, is desirous to obtain information respecting John Galvan, his uncle, from the same county, who came to this country about forty years ago, and resided for several years in Cherry-Alley street, Philadelphia. Any information respecting his residence, &c. will be gratefully received, at Salisbury, or Lexington, N. C. by John Galvan, Dr. R. Moore, or Jesse Hargrave, Esq. April 13th, 1826. 50'10

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of West & Brown, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. WEST & BROWN. Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 94

Estate of John P. Hodgson.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgson, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. MESHACK PINKSTON, adm'r. Apr. 21, 1825. 92

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, Ex'r. Dec. 24, 1824. 43

UNITED STATES LAWS.

By Authority.

An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to appropriate the amount of the three per cent. fund, arising from the sales of public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That three-fifths of the five per cent. funds, arising from the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State of Mississippi, may be appropriated by the Legislature thereof, to the making of public roads and canals, and to the improvement of the navigation of rivers and bays, within said State.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved—March 14, 1826.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AN Act making appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at Navy Yards, shore stations, and in ordinary, nine hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.

For the pay, subsistence, and allowances of officers, and pay of seamen and others at Navy Yards, shore stations, hospitals, and in ordinary, one hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

For the pay of Navy Contractors, Superintendents, and all the Civil Establishment at the several Navy Yards and stations, fifty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For provisions, three hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy cents.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements of Navy Yards, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, to wit: Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, ten thousand dollars; Charlestown, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars; New-York, thirty-five thousand dollars; Philadelphia, thirty thousand dollars; Washington, fifteen thousand dollars; Gosport, forty thousand dollars.

For a survey of the harbours of Savannah and Brunswick, in Georgia, Beaufort in South-Carolina, and Baltimore, Maryland, with a view to ascertain the practical facilities of those places for naval purposes, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses which may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, for the following purposes:

For freight and transportation of materials, and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; for storage and rent; for traveling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen; for house rent or chamber money; for fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to Navy Yards and shore stations; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, fuel, and stationery to Navy Agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for expenses of pursuing deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates; for per diem allowance to persons attending Courts Martial, and Courts of Inquiry, and to officers engaged on extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for expenses of persons in sick quarters; for burying deceased persons belonging to the Navy; for printing and stationery of every description; for books, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repairs of fire and steam engines and machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage, for cabin furniture for vessels in commission; for taxes on Navy Yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at Navy Yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for coals and other fuel for forges, foundries, steam engines, and for candles, oil, and fuel for vessels in commission, and in ordinary; and including the expense of breaking up the stations on the Lakes, and at New-Orleans and Barrataria, and for transporting the articles from thence, and for no other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects arising during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and washerwomen of the Marine Corps, one hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ten cents.

For clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel for the same, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, that is to say: for traveling expenses for officers, and transportation for men, toll, forage, warriage, and cartage, expenses of recruiting, per diem allowance for attending Courts Martial, and Courts of Inquiry, compensation to Judge Advocates house rent and chamber money, where there are no quarters assigned, incidental labor in the Quarter Master's Department, expenses of burying deceased persons belonging to the corps, printing and stationery, postage on public letters, forage, per diem allowance to officers on extra duty, expense of pursuing deserters, keeping in repair the barracks at the different stations, straw for the men, barrack furniture, spades, axes, shovels, picks, and carpenter's tools, and for no other purpose whatever, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For sundry expenses arising in the current year, not hereinbefore mentioned, five hundred dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and instruments for the officers and marines stationed on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy cents.

For barracks, nine thousand dollars.

For the Agency on the coast of Africa, for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States armed vessels, thirty-two thousand dollars.

SE 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided however, That no

money appropriated for this act shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such persons shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: Provided, also, that nothing in this section contained, shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Approved, March 14, 1826.

An act making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit: for fortifications, to each, specifically, as follows:

For Fort Adams, at Brenton's Point, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Hamilton, at New Utrecht Point, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, at the Rip Rap Shoal, eighty thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Bogue Point, North-Carolina, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Oak Island, North-Carolina, thirty thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Mobile Point ninety thousand dollars.

For the Fort at Chef Menteur, eighty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Jackson, at Plaquemine Bend, ninety thousand dollars.

For the Fort to be commenced at Bayou Bienvenue, Louisiana, ninety thousand dollars.

For repairs and contingencies, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the repair of Fort Constitution, in the Portsmouth Harbour, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of Land, and the right of way on Throgg's Point, in Long Island Sound, seventeen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said sums shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 14, 1826.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, 1st April, A. D. 1826.

Joel Banks	Thomas Jones
Miss Eliza Brandon	James Kincaid
Thos. Butler	John Kirk, Esq. 2
William Barber, Esq.	Peter N. Kern
James Bryan	Casper Lingle
Silas Balreleman	John Linsly
D. G. Brandon	Thomas Lockhart
Henry Buck	Jonas Lipe
Moses Brown, 3	James H. Lucas
Mary Baker	Richard Lowry
Amos Bond 2	Allen Morow
Dr. Ho. Carson	Edward Mitchell
Jacob Christman	S. Mitchell
Joseph Crane	Rev. Dr. McKeith
Nathan Chaffin	Capt. Moore
Wm. H. Chisholm	Sophiah McCrele 2
Major Carson	Timothy Milbourne
John Canady	Henry Myers
Henry Casper	Forrest Morrow
John Cal-way	James McNeely
Able Cowan	Allen D. Metcalf
William Crook	John McNeely
Phmael Caudell	George M. Murr
Harvey Conner	Sally Miller
James Cavender	John Mills
William Cozort	Henry C. Owens
Nancy Davis	Anna Parks
Henry S. Dawson, 3	William Price 2
Jesse A. Dolabide	Dr. S. H. Pierce
James Daniel, Esq.	Catharine Plasters
Daniel Davis	Alexander Powell
Wm. F. Drummond	Francis Pinkston
Isaac Darst	Sarah Roberts
Sam'l Davis	Mrs. Elizabeth Robert-
James Ellis	son
Phillip Erhart	George Ruffy
Peter Erhart	John Renolds
John Eller	Benj. Richard
Peter Fca-our	James Smith
Adam Fillour	Charles Stork
Meshae Gentry	James Stomons
James Graham	Allen Stoker
Jas. or Jacob Goss	Wenthorp Sanborn
Wm. Glasscock	John Smaitel
Jane Garrison	Timothy Spaulding
John Garner	J. Seamaus
Douglas Haden	Jacob Smith, Esq.
Margaret G. Hall	Jane Salmons
Richard Harris 3	Hiram Turner
Thomas Hall	Benj. Tenneson 2
George Hearn	Jacob Travis
Rebecca Hutson	Mary Winget
Casper Holsouser	Joshua Willis, Esq.
Colo. John Hoke	Wm. S. Williamson
John Hogg	Dan'l Wood
John Hughes	Vinson Wood
Wesley Harris	John Walton
David Hampton	Peter Walton
John Houston	John G. Wright
Josiah Holmes	Mary Wall
Thomas D. Johnson	
Secy. Jewish Society 2	
Dan'l. Webb	
John Johnston	Jerry Yarbrough.

317 SAMUEL BELVER, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord North-Carolina April 1st, 1826.

John Andrews	James Martin
John G. Allison	Charles McCamon
Charles Blackwelder	Charles McKinly
Charles Bane	Thomas Matley
Dan'l. Bost	Francis Miller
Andrew Boston	M'Camy W. Morgan
William Crofford	John N. Philter
James Cachran	Danl. Reese
William Carrigan	D. Ross
George Corzine	Henry Shae
John Furr	Alex. Scott
Doct. Sidney Harris	John Spars
Archibald Houston	Barthart Saffrit
Thompson Hunt	Jacob Stirewalt
Moses White	Green H. Swearingin
Elizabeth Harris	William Fier
Robert E. Harris	Paul Walter
William Holt	James Welch
Mary K. Harly	Joseph Welch
Nicholas Nicler	John B. White
Christopher Light	John Wallace
Thomas Low	

318 DAVID STORKE, P. M.

POETRY

[SELECTED.]

I saw a gem that sparkled bright,
Upon a mountain top so lone;
I quickly lim'd the dangerous height,
But ere I reached—it was gone!
I saw a flower most fresh and fair,
That sweetest fragrance round it cast,
The wint'ry winds it could not bear,
But with'd 'neath the chilling blast.
I had a friend, so firm, so true,
With he, each thought I could divide:
Dear to my heart she was as you,
I lov'd her—but, alas! she died.

LIFE.

Between two worlds, life hovers like a star,
'Tis night and morn, upon the horizon's verge,
How little do we know that which we are!
How less what we may be! the eternal surge
Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
Off bubbles; as they burst, new immerge.
Lash'd from the foam of ages; while the graves
Of empires heave but like some passing waves.

HOPE.

Eternal Hope! when yonder spheres sublime,
Pealed their first notes to sound the march of
time,
Thy joyous sister began—but not to fade,
When all the sister planets have decayed,
When rapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last thunder shakes the world
below,
Thou, undismayed, shalt o'er the ruins smile,
And light the torch at Nature's funeral pile.

THE QUAKER FUNERAL.

Not a word was heard, nor a farewell sigh,
As her corse was consign'd to its dwelling,
Nor a tear was seen to escape from the eye,
Tho' with grief every heart was swelling.

Friendship like the cobbler's tie,
Which joins two soles in unity;
But Love is like the cobbler's awl,
Which pierces through the soul and all.

MICELLANEOUS.

FROM THE MEDICAL ADVISER.

Mr. Grove, surgeon, relates the case of a person who was restored to life, after twenty-four minutes hanging and continued in good health for many years after. The principal means used to restore this man to life were opening the temporal artery and external jugular, rubbing the back, mouth, and neck with a quantity of volatile spirits and oil, administering the tobacco clyster, by means of lighted pipes and strong friction of the legs and arms. This course had been continued for about four hours, when an incision was made in his wind-pipe, and air blown through a canula into his lungs.—Twenty minutes after this, the blood of the artery began to run down the face, and a slow pulse was just perceptible at the wrist. The frictions were continued for some time longer, his pulse became more frequent, and his mouth and nose being irritated with spirit of sal ammoniac, he opened his eyes. Warm cordials were then administered to him, and in two days he was so well as to be able to walk eight miles.

LAFAYETTE.

During the Revolutionary war, Gen. Lafayette, being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball. He went, as requested, but instead of joining in the amusements as might be expected of a young Frenchman of 22, he addressed the ladies thus:—"Ladies, you are very handsome; you dance very prettily; your ball is very fine—but my soldiers have no shirts." The appeal was irresistible; the ball ceased; the ladies ran home, and went to work; and by the next day a large number of shirts were prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore for the gallant defenders of their country.

HAUNTED HOUSES.

The notion of houses haunted by the troubled spirits of their former tenants, is very ancient. Suetonius informs us that the house in which the emperor Caligula died, was haunted after his decease. Pliny mentions a house at Athens which no one durst inhabit, it was so troubled with spirits. Augustine knew such a house near Hippo. It would be an endless task to cite modern testimonies. Luther's credulity is well known. All this may be true with a little alteration. When it is said by an old author that a house is haunted with spirits—for spirits, we ought always to read rats.

It is as disagreeable to a prodigal to keep an account of his expenses as it is to a sinner to examine his conscience; the deeper they search the worse they find themselves.

KING'S MOUNTAIN.

FROM THE YORKVILLE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

"King's Mountain," must be a general appellation given to a collection of hills of York District, situated on the confines of North and South Carolina. History records that a battle was fought here during the Revolutionary War between a detachment of the British army under the command of Col. Ferguson, and a party of American militia under the command of Colonels Campbell, Williams, Sevier, Shelby, and Cleaveland, in which the latter was victorious. The eminence upon which the battle was fought is about six miles from what the inhabitants call "King's Mountain." This eminence, by way of distinction, is called the "Battle Ground." It should seem, therefore, that historians have erred in saying that the battle was fought upon "King's Mountain," unless (as we have before suggested,) this is a general appellation given to a collection of contiguous eminences. The "Battle Ground" is a considerable eminence, though not sufficiently elevated and broken into precipices as to be called a mountain.

The ascent from the base to the summit is remarkably gradual. The surface, saving a few graceful undulations, is very smooth and even. It is completely covered with large trees, some of great age. There is little or no undergrowth to obstruct the view. A beautiful rivulet meanders around the base of the mountain, near which some spirited and patriotic individuals have interred the bones of those who were slain in the battle, and erected a tomb-stone over them.

A person standing upon the summit has an extensive view of the adjacent country, which is almost an entire wilderness. "King's Mountain," the highest eminence of the whole group, appears at a distance overlooking its lesser neighbors as if proud of its superiority. But the "Battle Ground" humbly standing in the solitude of the wilderness, with less pretensions to beauty or sublimity of scenery, will long stand pre-eminent in the estimation of Americans. Although no relics of art slumbering in dust upon its bosom, attract the eye of the virtuoso, its historical recollections will attract around it may a patriotic visitant and entitle it to a rank with Bunker's Hill, Lexington, Saratoga, and Guilford. The LAUREL already flourishes upon its summit to crown our future heroes, who like the brave spirits that once fought here shall victoriously fight in defence of their country.

Some people are all quality. You would think they were made up of nothing but title and genealogy. The stamp of dignity defaces in them the very character of humanity, and transports them to such a degree of haughtiness, that they reckon it below them to exercise either good nature or good manners.

A MISER.

A man was found frozen to death in his obscure chamber in Paris. He was a miserable looking wretch, who fed on bread and water. Not less than 30,000 francs in gold and notes were found in a belt which he wore around his waist, and 100,000 francs more was found in his mattress, and concealed in other parts of his garret. His relations humbly sent a cart to carry him to Poters Field, but when they discovered his wealth, they countermanded the cart and sent a hearse, and attended as mourners. His only friend was a dog, who slept in a closet; and in attempting to crawl into the quarters of his dog to keep himself warm, he perished. He was 70 years of age, and was called Jeoffroy.

MR. GAILLARD.

The late Mr. Gaillard was brought in to public life by friends, whose object was to withdraw his attention from the contemplation of an overwhelming domestic calamity, over which he had long brooded in solitude. The youthful and lovely partner of his bosom, together with an infant daughter, perished before his eyes in the Santee. He was overwhelmed with grief, and gave himself up to so much and despair. He would sit motionless, it is said, for days, with his hat drawn over his eyes, and head thrown on his bosom. From this situation he was forced by his friends, who, after many efforts, succeeded in drawing him within the circle of social and political excitement.

A railway is to be made from St. Etienne to Lyons in France.

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE AERONAUT,



DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season; ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aeronaut will be five years old next spring; is greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aeronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomed, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rabicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandsons; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandchild of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season.

Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN JACK

Don Pizarro,

WILL stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 17th March, and ending 10th August) at my stable in the town of Salisbury.

March 17, 1826. J. SNEED.

51'6.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 8th day of November last, his negro man, known by the name of BILL, aged about 45 years, and near about six feet high; no particular marks recollected; has rather a yellow complexion; sound teeth; the foreteeth rather inclined to be black, occasioned by chewing tobacco; has a very broad saucer countenance; when spoken to, speaks in a very impudent, abrupt manner; very slim legs, and long hollow feet for the color. He carried off four full suits, two hats, two pair of shoes, one superfine black broad-cloth coat; one great coat of the very best quality, lined with new red flannel; between 40 and 50 dollars, about \$30 specie. I expect that he has aimed for Tennessee state, Carroll county. It is highly probable he has obtained a free pass, from some person or persons, and intends passing as a free man. I will give above reward if he is taken out of this state and confined in some jail, so that I get him again.

NEHEMIAH HEARN.

Montgomery county, N. C.

Jan'y. 18, 1826. 3mt06

North Carolina, Guilford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1825: Rebecca Clark, vs. James Clark; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, James Clark, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Hillsborough Recorder, that he be and appear before his honor the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for Guilford county, in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, to answer or plead to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and set down for hearing ex parte.

True Copy: THO. CALDWELL, c. l. c.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt12

State of North Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1825: John Stewart vs. the heirs at Law of William Stewart, de'd; scire facias, to show cause why the lands of the de'd, should not be sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Islam Dykes and his wife Malinda, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, the court will proceed to judgment, as to them, ex parte.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Clk.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt08

State of North Carolina, Surry county:

FEBRUARY session, A. D. 1826. Thomas D. Kelly vs. Thomas W. Lester; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Thomas W. Lester, resides without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in May next, reply, plead to issue, final judgment will be taken against him accordingly.

Test: J. WILLIAMS, c. l. c.

Price adv. \$2. 3mt08